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Sioux City Seed Co.

1884 - 1924



Reliable
SEEDS

FOR SALE BY

VALUABLE TABLES.

STANDARD WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS ARTICLES

	Lbs. per bu.	bus. lbs.		Lbs. per bu.	bus. lbs.	
Alfalfa	60	100 lbs. equal	1	40	14 "	7 2
Beans	60	"	1	40	54 "	1 46
Beans, Soy	60	"	1	40	60 "	1 40
Buckwheat	48	"	2	4	50 100 lbs. equal	2 —
Broom Corn	46	"	2	8	56 "	1 44
Blue Grass, Kentucky	14	"	7	2	60 "	1 40
Blue Grass, English	24	"	4	4	50 "	2 —
Cane Seed	50	"	2	—	14 "	7 2
Canary Seed	60	"	1	40	50 "	2 —
Castor Beans	46	"	2	8	56 "	1 41
Clover	60	"	1	40	14 "	1 2
Corn, shelled	56	"	1	44	60 "	1 40
Corn, on ear	70	"	1	30	60 "	1 40
Corn, Sweet	45 to 48	"	2	4	50 "	1 40
Flax Seed	56	"	1	44	60 "	2 20
Hemp Seed	44	"	2	12	12 "	8 4
Johnson Grass	25	"	4	—	45 "	2 10
Kafir Corn	56	"	1	44	58 "	1 42
Lawn Grass	14	"	1	2	60 "	1 40
Millet	50	"	2	—	—	—
Oats	32	"	3	4	—	—

QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN PER ACRE

	Quantity per acre		Quantity per acre
Alfalfa	15 to 20 lbs.	Grass, Timothy	12 to 15 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants	1 lb.	Bromus	40 to 50 lbs.
Asparagus roots	5,000 to 7,250	Grass, Orchard, Perennial, Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow	2 bu.
Barley	2½ bu.	Sudan Grass	20 lbs.
Beans, dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill	1 bu.	Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills	½ bu.	Kohlrabi, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 lbs.
Beets, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	7 lbs.	Leek, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 lbs.
Beets, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	5 lbs.	Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.	Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills	1½ to 4 lbs.
Buckwheat	½ bu.	Nasturtiums, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	15 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.	Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Carrots, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	2½ lbs.	Onion seed, 1 to 3 oz. to 100 ft. drill	4 to 5 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2½ oz.	Onion seed, for sets	40 to 80 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants	2 oz.	Onion sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Corn, Rice (shelled)	2 qts.	Parsnips, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Celery	4 lbs.	Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Chicory	4 lbs.	Peas, garden, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill	1 to 3 bu.
Clover, Alsike and White	8 to 10 lbs.	Peas, field	2 bu.
Clover, Crimson Trefoil	10 to 15 lbs.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	3 oz.
Clover, large red and medium	10 to 14 lbs.	Radish, ½ oz. for 100 ft. of drill	10 to 12 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.	Rye	1½ bu.
Corn, Sweet, ½ pint to 100 hills	6 qts.	Salsify, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	12 lbs.	Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 lbs.	Soy Beans, in rows	60 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	4 oz.	Soy Beans, in corn	8 lbs.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4½ lbs.	Sunflower	8 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	40 to 50 lbs.	Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.
Gourd	2 oz.	Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	2 bu.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants	1 oz.
Grass, Blue, English	1 bu.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet	½ to 1 bu.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill	1 to 3 lbs.
Grass, mixed, lawn	3 to 5 bu.	Vetches	2 bu.
Grass, Red Top, fancy clean	8 to 10 lbs.		

HOW MUCH SEED TO BUY

The following amounts of seed will plant in each case a garden row 100 feet long. Measure your rows and buy accordingly.

String Beans	½ to 1 pint
Lima Beans	½ to 1 pint
Cabbage	¼ ounce
Carrot	1 ounce
Cauliflower	1 packet
Celery	¼ ounce
All Squash	½ ounce
Beets	2 ounces
Sweet Corn	½ pint
Lettuce	½ ounce
Muskmelon	½ ounce
Cucumber	½ ounce

1 or 2 pecks of early potatoes and ½ to 1 bushel of late potatoes are enough to plant to supply four persons.

GUARANTEE AND DISCLAIMER

Complaints are frequently made that seeds do not grow and are not good. This very often may be attributed to other causes than the quality and vitality of the seed. There are contingencies arising to prevent even the best of seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, or in too wet or too dry soil; insects and worms of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather; cold weather, frosts; chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons we cannot guarantee seeds under any circumstances.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

Eggplant	½ ounce
Kale, or Swiss Chard	½ ounce
Parsley	¼ ounce
Parsnip	½ ounce
Vegetable Oyster (Salsify)	½ ounce
Onion sets (bulbs)	1 quart
Onion seed1 ounce
Peas	1 to 2 pints
Radish1 ounce
Spinach1 ounce
Tomatoes	½ ounce
Turnip	½ ounce



SOME REASONS WHY SEED WON'T GROW

READ CAREFULLY—From time immemorial there has been more or less complaint of garden and flower seeds not growing. We are aware of the fact that there are some poor seeds sold, but we are absolutely certain that very much of the complaint about seeds not growing is not due to poor seeds nearly so much as it is to the seasons and more particularly the very careless manner in which seed are planted. The writer of this has been planting seeds from seed boxes for the last forty years, and he wants to testify here that he has had very few failures from the seed not growing and he attributes it largely to the very great care taken in planting. We cannot make it too emphatic here, that if seeds are planted in season, soil well prepared and tenderly cared for when they are small and tender, that three-fourths of all the complaints of seed failures would be done away with.

Preparation of Soil

Of course, the first thing to do is to get good seeds. Our Seeds may be depended on, as every variety and kind that we put on the market are tested very carefully. The second thing to do, and which is of the greatest importance, is to put the soil in proper condition. If the soil be wet and heavy, it should be thoroughly drained. There is more danger of too much water than too little. Every man who wants a good garden should prepare the soil in the fall, any time before it is frozen up. Clean off all the rubbish and burn, thoroughly manure the surface and spade under. The freezing of winter will put the soil in prime condition.

COMMON SENSE—We are certain that if gardeners and farmers will exercise just good, ordinary common horse sense, put their ground in thorough condition, drain well, be careful not to plant too early or too late, putting in those seeds that should go in early, first, and waiting until the season warms up for the other varieties; keep the crust broken after hard beating rains, then two-thirds of the failure in seed planting will be overcome.

TOO DEEP—As a rule, nearly all garden seeds, Sweet Corn, and especially flower seeds, are planted too deep. As a rule, seeds should not be covered more than three or four times their thickness with soil.

FLOWER SEEDS—Flower seeds, as a rule, should not be planted (except Sweet Peas, which should be planted as soon as possible) until the ground is thoroughly warmed and the heavy beating rains of spring are over. Take the utmost pains and thoroughly pulverize and make exceedingly fine the soil. As a rule, sow the smaller seeds on top of the ground and not in little furrows. Take a box of very fine soil and sift the soil over them with the hand. It will require but very little soil to do this.

EARLY PLANTING—This is another fruitful source of seeds not coming up. There are some seeds that can be planted as early as you can get them in the ground, in the spring, with perfect safety, while others must be planted much later. Smooth Peas, Radish, Lettuce, Beet and Onion seed may be planted quite early, while Wrinkled Peas, Beans, all kinds of Vine seed and Sweet Corn should not be planted until the danger of freezing is past, and when the ground has become well warmed up. Vine seeds should not be planted until almost the 1st of May in this Northern latitude. Beans not much before the 20th of April.

Don't Plant Seed Corn Over 1½ Inches Deep

SWEET CORN—Possibly there are more failures with Sweet Corn than any other one kind of seed and for two very important reasons. First, the Corn is planted too early, when the ground is cold and wet. Sweet Corn will not stand the rough treatment and dampness that Field Corn will stand, because the kernels are soft and spongy, absorb the moisture and rot. Second, Sweet Corn is almost universally planted too deep. It should not be planted, in such seasons as we have been having for two or three years, over an inch or 1½ inches deep. Three or four inches, as it is often planted, is entirely too deep. Of course if the ground be dry, thoroughly drained and warm, it may be planted some deeper. The early varieties, such as Cory's, White Mexican and Minnesota, may be planted earlier than the later varieties, such as Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentleman, for they are flintier and harder and absorb less moisture than the later varieties. Sweet Corn should be planted closer in hills than Field Corn—and rows closer together, especially the Early varieties—fodder is smaller. We have increased our yield over former years fully 5 per cent by so doing.



Vegetable Seeds

ASPARAGUS

BARR MAMMOTH—Has very large, tender stalks of very light color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

CONOVER COLOSSAL—The most approved and standard sort; large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A choice variety; stalks white; good quality. oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

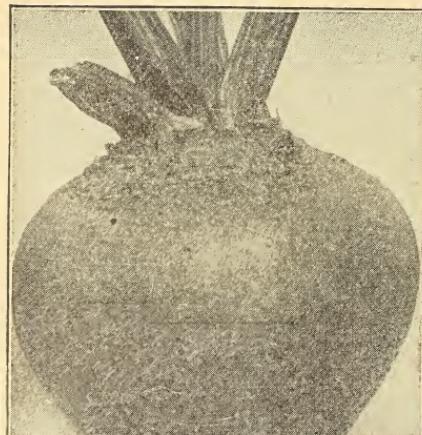
ROOTS—Two-year-old, \$2.00 per 100; \$17.50 per 1,000.



Conover Colossal

BEET

Garden Beets for Table Use



Detroit Dark Red.

Ready for Table Use in 40 to 60 Days.

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first weeks of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

EARLY MODEL—Extremely early; perfect globe, deepest blood red. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—An extra early dark blood, round, not flat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

CRIMSON GLOBE—Fine shape, smooth, dark red skin, rich deep crimson flesh. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

DETROIT DARK RED—Very choice deep red; fine shaped beet; see cut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

DEWING EARLY—Of fine form and flavor; good for market. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Dark red and of fine flavor; productive, standard sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

EDMAND BLOOD TURNIP—A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin and very dark flesh of best quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.



EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN—Very early and dark blood color, rather flat. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE—Very early; round rooted and dark red; one of the very best. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

HALF LONG BLOOD—Fine dark strain; distinct variety; smooth and handsome. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—A good late variety; dark red; tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER—Cultivated for its leaves; mid rib, stewed and served as Asparagus; best served as Spinach. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

BEETS—Mangel, Wurzel, Sugar, Etc.

CULTURE—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and sub-soil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eighteen inches to rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 pounds. Complete manure, 200 pounds bone flour and 400 pounds salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel - Wurzel should be heaped to perhaps a height of six feet on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases should be replaced by about six inches of ether salt, hay, straw, sea weed or even cornstalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen about six or eight inches



Mammoth
Long Red
Mangel

more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds per acre.

Prices for large quantities on application.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL-WURZEL—Very large, selected strain, the largest and finest roots. The standard. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1b., 50c.

LONG YELLOW MANGEL-WURZEL—Good main crop sort. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 60c.

ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL-WURZEL—Of distinct shape; one of the most productive, hardy, vigorous. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 60c.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL-WURZEL—A bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive; tops small, roots large. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 60c.

RED GLOBE MANGEL-WURZEL—Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

LANE'S SUGAR—For sugar making or stock feed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

WHITE SUGAR BEET—Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar as well as for stock feeding. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

VILMORIN IMPROVED SUGAR—A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing beet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN—Larger than Vilmorin; good sugar beet; very hardy. Oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

GIANT FEEDING SUGAR—This unites the large size of the Mangel with the greater feeding value of the Sugar Beet. The roots are always regular and uniform, broad at the top with a full and slightly tapering shoulder. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

BEANS

Bush Beans

CULTURE—Beans are easily frost-killed, so plant them at corn-planting time on light, dry land. Cold, wet weather will rot the seed in the ground and fresh manure causes a rank growth of vine with a lack of pods. If hand-cultivated beans can be drilled in poor soil as close as eighteen inches, but in rich soil with horse cultivation, thirty inches is required. Drill six beans to a foot and cover one inch deep, or plant four beans to the hill eighteen by twenty-four inches apart. One quart of seed should plant 200 feet and five pecks plant an acre. Plant every third week for a succession up till August 1st in the latitude of Sioux City. Pick beans before the bulge of seed appears and pick beans clean to continue the plants bearing. Give beans shallow cultivation and do not till the soil when the plant is in bloom or the plant in self-defense will drop its blossoms. To cultivate when wet is to invite rust.



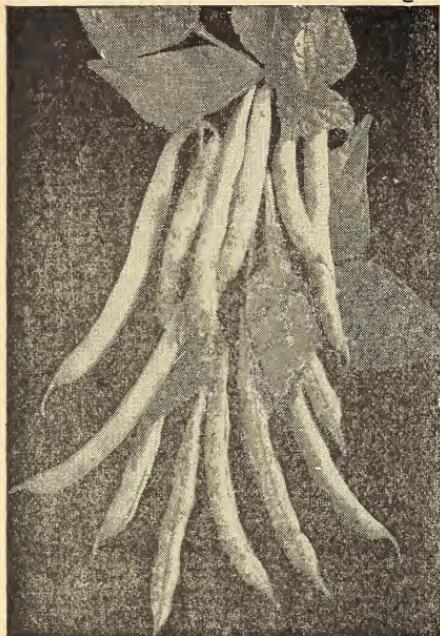
BEANS—Continued

Royal Round Pod Purple Wax Bean

Stringless Wax Bean

This new Bean, introduced by us, promises to be a great accession to the market gardeners.

Description—Plant large, without runners; generally drooping with fruit-laden branches and spreading when full grown. The season is early; the leaf is large, medium green; wide across leaflets; pods are very round and yellow in color; very brittle; stringless; without fibre and unsurpassed in quality. Owing to its being a prolific Bean and as tender as the Crystal White Wax, it will be much in demand by the market gardeners, or those wanting a first-class, round pod, wax bean. In 35 years of experience as growers, we have never found anything to compare with it.



Royal Round Pod Purple Wax

Gents: I planted this spring a row of your new Royal Purple Wax Beans. I consider it the best bean I ever ate: quality is unsurpassed; perfectly stringless; round pod, very early.

Respectfully,

MRS. EVA R. CUMMINGS.

Dear Sirs: I have had your new wax bean, the Royal Purple Round Pod Wax, growing on my trial ground this season and I have been much pleased with it. It is of high quality and has the much desired round, straight, fleshy pod. I believe that it will fill the same place among Wax Beans that Burpee's Stringless does among the Green Pods. You certainly have a good thing in your bean and I hope you will push it extensively.

Yours truly,

H. F.

Dwarf Wax Beans

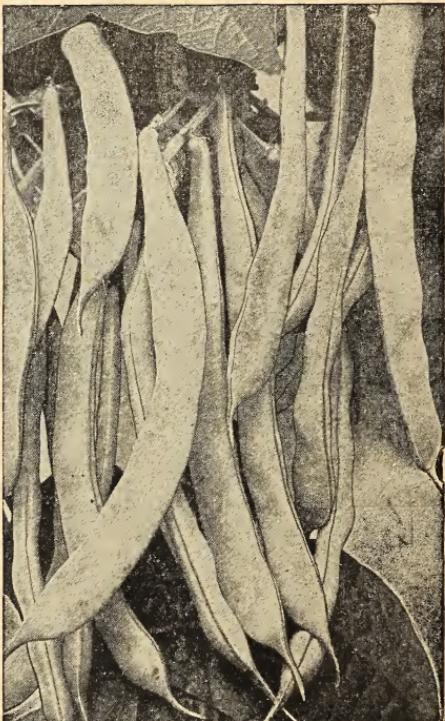
Ready for Use in 35 to 40 Days

DAVIS WHITE WAX—Very hardy, productive, long pods, very handsome, rustless, fine shipper, best canner; in all points the best wax. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

GOLDEN WAX—Best known wax bean; very early, fine podded. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

BLACK WAX—Has great merit, very tender and best quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

Ask for Special Prices on Quantity



Golden Wax

**BEANS—Continued**

ROYAL PURPLE WAX—See description, page 2. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

IMPROVED PROLIFIC BLACK WAX—Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless and of fine quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

CHALLENGE BLACK WAX—An extra early strain of the Dwarf Black Wax. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

DETROIT WAX—Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

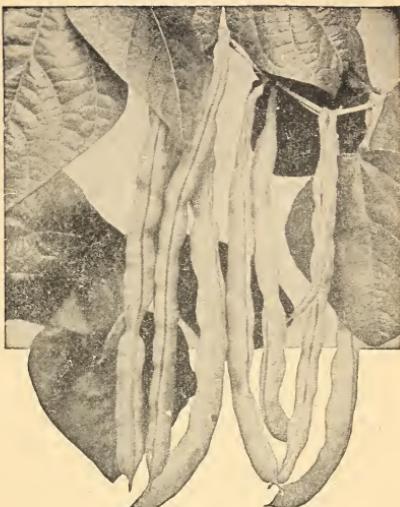
UNRIValed WAX—An excellent variety for market and home gardeners, similar to Golden Wax pods longer and of lighter color and heavy yielder. Lb. 30c.

GRINNELL'S IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—Very early; round golden pods. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

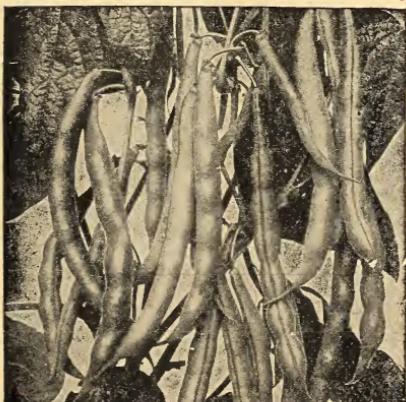
CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—Vigorous and hardy; productive. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

REFUGEE WAX—A perfect Refugee with long, round, yellow wax pods; suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

WARDWELL KIDNEY WAX—Extra early; purely wax, pods long, flat and remarkably free from rust. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.



Black Wax

Dwarf or Snap Bean, Green Podded

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD

This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine. This advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among table beans. Pods are stringless—absolutely so—the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems; enormously productive. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL—Late and productive; fine either shelled or green. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

FULL MEASURE—Similar to Stringless Green Pod, pods long slender and round. Excellent quality. Lb. 30c.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE—Early strain of this popular round pod bean; nothing superior to this in snaps among the green podded sorts; many prefer to Wax varieties. Pkt., 15c; lb., 25c.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD—Pods large, fine flavor, popular in South. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

GIANT STRINGLESS—Similar to Burpee's Stringless; lighter in color; hardy, and highest quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.



GREEN PODDED DWARF BEANS—Continued.

ROUND, EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Resembles the Mohawk; sable in color; flat pods; a popular one. Pkt., 15c; lb., 25c.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 25c.

REFUGEE OR 1,000 TO 1—Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

PROLIFIC TREE—(Navy)—the most prolific bean known; bean not large, but fine shape, cooks easily. Lb., 25c.

WHITE NAVY OR PEA BEAN—Seed white. Nearly round. Lb., 20c.

The pole bean bears over a longer period than the bunch bean and is generally considered of a superior quality, but it requires more labor, longer time to mature, and is more sensitive to adverse climatic and soil conditions. Note that the vine turns only one way around its support.

When too old for use as a green snap bean, use any bean shelled, or still later, when it is hard and dry, it remains equally serviceable.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

SCARLET RUNNER—A popular English pole bean; very ornamental. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

WHITE CREASE BACK—Long, round, stringless pod; fleshy and tender. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER—Very fleshy and tender; stringless; of high quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

KENTUCKY WONDER (Old Homestead)—Pods green, very long, very prolific. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

GOLDEN CLUSTER—Early, productive golden wax pods six to eight inches long. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c.

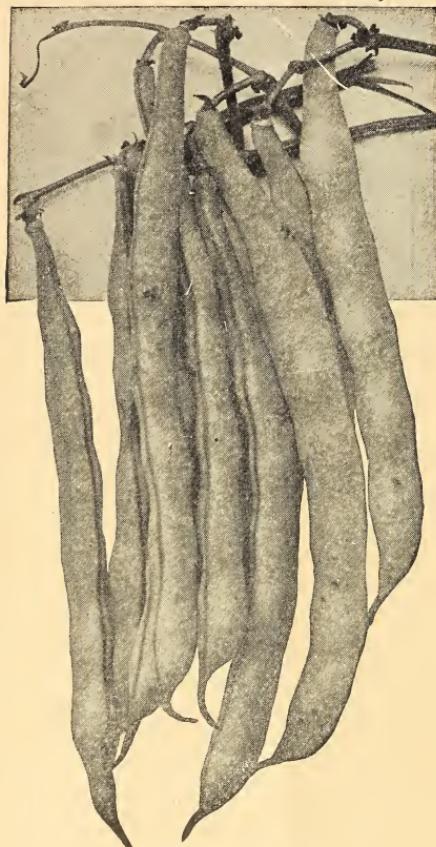
LAZY WIFE—Great favorite; pod from four to six inches long, stringless, rich, buttery flavor; beans are white and make a fine shell bean; pods remain and tender long. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

HORTICULTURAL OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY—Showy, excellent either as a snap or shell bean. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

SPECKLED CUT-SHORT OR CORN HILL—Used for planting among corn; one of the best. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

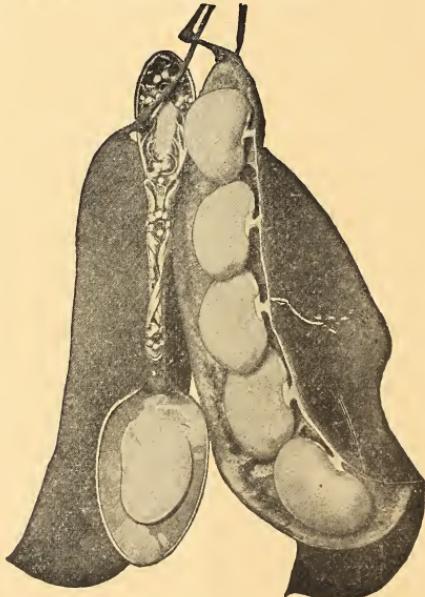
MISSOURI WONDER—Late, very productive; disease resisting. Lb., 30c.

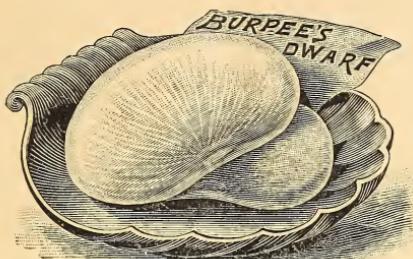
WHITE KIDNEY OR ROYAL DWARF—Fine winter shell bean. Lb., 25c.



Pole Beans

CULTURE—The pole bean climbs, sometimes needing a little training over any support given it. A good practice is to set firmly in the ground every three or four feet each way, poles that are, when set, about six feet high. Some time after bunch beans are planted, six or eight pole beans are planted one inch deep near the base of each stake and later thinned to three or four plants to the pole. One-half bushel of pole beans generously plants an acre and one pint plants one hundred hills.





Dwarf Lima Beans

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the large Pole Lima, the beans being large and flat like those of that variety. It is very productive and its dwarf character is well established. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA OR SIEVA—Productive; a very early bean. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

DREER'S BUSH—Immensely productive; may be used as a shell bean or snap bean; broad, flat pods. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA—Early; very productive, best quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c.

Pole Lima

LARGE WHITE LIMA—Largely grown and highly esteemed. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—Large in pod and bean; productive. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

DREER LIMA—Thick and of fine quality; early variety. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c.

EARLY JERSEY LIMA—A few days earlier than the large Lima. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

HORTICULTURAL LIMA—A cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima. It matures much earlier than the Lima. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c. Ask for Quantity Prices

BROCCOLI

CULTURE—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedy for insect attacks as are recommended for cabbage. The following are sorts best which succeed generally; they are well adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country.

EARLY WHITE CAPE—Best flavor; very hardy; small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

EARLY WALCHEREN—Late variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

EARLY PURPLE CAPE—The very best; large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE—Sow in May in the same manner as Cauliflower and transplant in July, one foot apart, in rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. The real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which

cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth like the tenderest Cauliflower.

IMPROVED HALF DWARF—The very best and surest strains. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c.

IMPROVED DWARF—Compact heads of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c.

CARROTS

Ready for Table in 60 to 80 Days
EARLY HORN—Very early variety, small root; excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c.

FRENCH EARLY FORCING—Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 40c.

HALF LONG STUMP ROOTED CHANTENAY STRAIN—Style of Nantes; has broad shoulder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c.

HALF LONG DANVERS—Thick, of good quality and exceedingly productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—Very large; excellent stock Carrot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN—Very large; excellent stock Carrot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c.

OXHEART OR HALF-LONG GUERANDE—This is one of the most valuable of recent introduction, either for family or market; most beautiful shape and rich orange color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c.

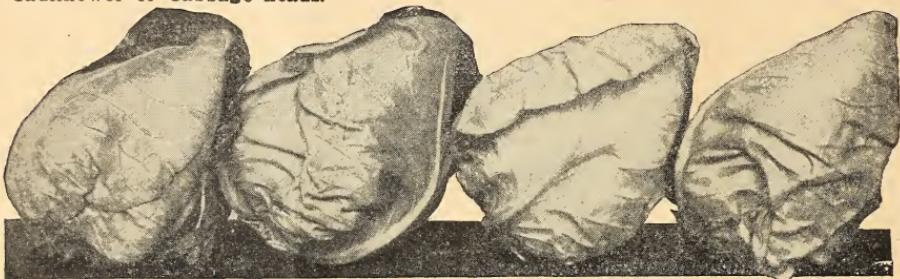




CABBAGE

Ready for Use in 75 to 210 Days.

WE CARRY THE FINEST STRAINS OF AMERICAN LONG ISLAND GROWN CABBAGE SEED. MARKET GARDENERS CAN DEPEND ON PLANTS FROM OUR SEED CULTURE—Soil for Cabbage should be a rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. In a month the plants will be in condition to transplant to cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to fifteen inches the other, according to variety. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows 2 by 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water, then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads.



Early Jersey Wakefield

EXPRESS—The earliest of all; small, solid heads; fine quality; fine for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

ALL HEAD—The very best second-early, fine flat heads, very hard, solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Well known and most valuable for early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—A standard second-early variety; pointed heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

EARLY DWARF SAVOY—The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—A remarkably fine strain; a sure header; the head weighing from ten to twelve pounds, most valuable for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—A superior second-early sort, produces large and solid heads of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

SELECTED ALL SEASONS—One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size, quickly and surely; the true sure header. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION—An excellent second early or late sort on the style of All Seasons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—Also a valuable main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Good solid heads, very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

MAM, ROCK RED—Very large, solid, red heads, the finest strain of red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET GARDEN—A very fine late first cabbage; a very sure header, especially fine for Southern trade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

RED DUTCH—For pickling; hard, oblong heads; dark purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

HOLLANDER—One of the hardest in cultivation; quite a distinct variety; medium size, round, very solid, extra keeper, best of quality—our seed is from a very reliable Danish grower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD—The largest Cabbage known, weighing in some instances over twenty pounds; under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would average fifteen pounds each. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

GENUINE SURE-HEAD—Never fails to make a large, fine head, with few outer leaves; fine grower; flat Drumhead. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

STONEMASON DRUMHEAD—A standard winter cabbage for main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

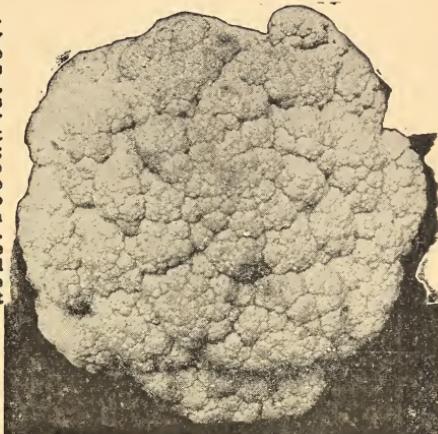


Premium Late Flat Dutch



CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist and the plants would not suffer from drouth. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the Cauliflower maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphur of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.



Henderson's Early Snowball

Ready for Use in 90 to 120 Days

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—Short stem; very fine. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50.

LARGE EARLY DWARF ERFURT—Finest strain. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c; oz., \$1.50.

HALF EARLY PARIS NONPAREIL—Popular early white. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL—Without doubt the best of Cauliflowers; our seed is of the very finest strain; grown specially for us in Denmark, and sure to make a fine solid head; don't buy cheap Cauliflower seed; there is no seed in which quality counts so much. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.90.

COLLARDS

CULTURE—Sow seed as for Cabbage in June, July and August for succession; transplant when one month old in rows a foot apart each way and hoe often.

GEORGIA GROWN OR SOUTHERN—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

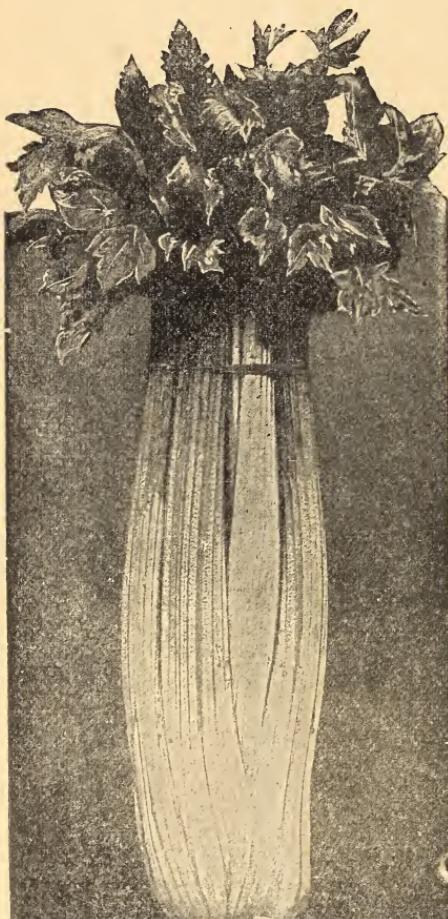
CELERY

CULTURE—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out in beds or trenches. The bed should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that



CELERY—Continued

which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three, or four rows, and in case the plants are in a compact form, to be covered for the winter where they grow. When grown in beds this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter for use or sale as required.



White Plume Celery.

835

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IMPROVED WHITE PLUME—Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and extensively grown for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—A grand solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

GIANT PASCAL—An easily blanched and fine keeping large sort, of excellent flavor; superior for late use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

GIANT WHITE SOLID—Large, round, crisp and solid; the old well-known variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

CELERIAC OR LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—An improved form of the rooted Celery, roots smooth and round. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

CELERY FOR FLAVOR—Per lb., 25c; per 5 lbs., \$1.00.

CORN SALAD, or *Fetticus*

CULTURE—Sow during August or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch

LARGE SEEDED—The best variety for family use; makes delicious salad; used deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in slightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before winter cover thinly with straw or leaves.

during the winter as substitute for Lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

CRESS

CULTURE—Sow thickly in shallow drills every two or three weeks. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Water Cress should be sown in damp soil, or if a stream of water can be utilized, it would be much finer. It will also thrive in damp hot-beds. Rightly managed its culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with Water Cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hot-bed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

BROAD LEAVED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

BROAD LEAVED WINTER—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

TRUE WATER CRESS—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.



CORN, SWEET AND FIELD

Pedigreed Seed Corn vs. Elevator Seed Corn

In Seed Corn, as in everything good, there is much hypocrisy and deceit—in other words, plain lying, so that the farmer hardly knows whom to trust or where to get good seed. Many seedsmen, **mushroom fellows**, making high claims, hoping to get rich in a year or two, are sending out only scoop shovel or elevator corn. This has a tendency to bring the whole seed corn business into disrepute. We don't ask you to take our word for what we say of our method of growing, handling and caring for seed corn, but we do ask you in good faith to come and see us, go through our corn drying cribs, look our corn over, watch us closely, butt and tip the ears, see that in many cases we reject one-third to one-half the corn, examine the whole process from the field to the bag or crate, and if you are not satisfied that our seed corn is all, even more, than we claim for it, we will pay all your expenses coming and going and at the city. Possibly you cannot come yourself. Have you not a friend whom you can send—someone living in or near the city? Send him; we will stand or fall by his report.

Ear Seed Corn

For the past two or three seasons there has been quite a large demand made upon us for seed corn in the ear. We have selected from our 6,000-acre plant some very choice stocks of all the varieties we catalogue, and we shall be prepared to fill orders in 70-pound crates. We have selected these ears from our stock that show high vitality and pure breeding, and any farmer desiring to buy corn on the ear can get no better stocks from any part of the United States for the territory we cover. It is recommended by some of the expert corn growers that the butt and tip of the corn should be shelled off and rejected. These ears will be found so perfect that there will be but little loss on that account, and while we recognize the impossibility to furnish to our trade every ear an ideal ear, we have undertaken to put up a stock that, used by the farmer, will bring to us additional trade in the years that are to come. In the olden times it was the custom of the family to card the wool, to spin the yarn, to weave the fabric, to make the garment, all in the same family, and all done by one and the same person. That time is past, and today is a day of specialists. One man can breed high types of corn to better advantage and at a very great saving of expense for the community than each member of the community can do for himself. It shall be our honest endeavor, as long as we are permitted to continue the seed business here, to make this department of our work a benefit to the agricultural district surrounding us. We realize what it will mean if by honest endeavor we can help to add ten or twenty per cent to the average yield of the corn crop of the Northwest. We urge upon our farmers not to plant too late varieties of corn. The market reports for the last four years indicate that the corn in our latitude has failed to make grade, and this is due largely to importing seed stocks from the South.

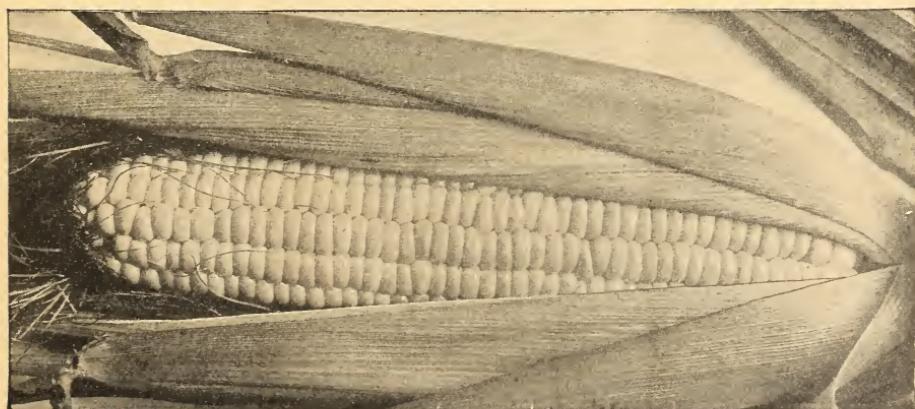
Extra Early Varieties

Market gardeners and private owners will do well to consider that our Northern grown seed will give them earlier corn than will seed of the same varieties grown farther south. Our seed is thoroughly tested before it leaves our hands.

DON'T PLANT SWEET CORN DEEP

Sweet Corn should not be planted over one inch deep; most people plant two or three inches deep—most sure to rot. Also do not plant too early. Not as early as field corn.

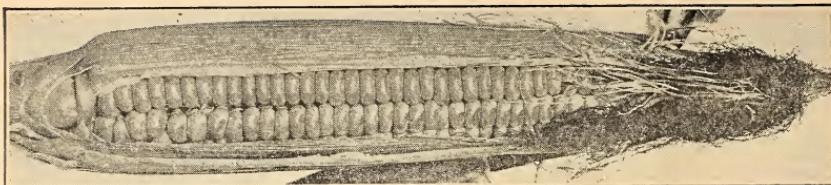
White Mexican Do you know the marvelous sweetness of the old Black Mexican? You like its taste, but dislike its color. Well, we have something finer in every way, superior in sweetness, a pure ivory white color, large as the Minne-



White Mexican.



CORN—Continued



Golden Bantam

sota, earlier than the Cory. It was ready for table use this year in 55 days. Originated in Fort Dodge, Iowa. Was placed in our hands for trial and development. We know of nothing its equal for the market gardener. If you want the finest market gardener's corn known, plant White Mexican. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

"I planted the White Mexican Sweet Corn you sent me. I have been planting sweet corn for 25 to 30 years. This White Mexican is superior to any extra early sweet corn I ever saw. Was ready to eat 58 days from planting."—H. B. Smith, Odebolt, Iowa.

"I planted your White Mexican this season, at the same time I planted extra early sweet corn from an eastern seed house. I found the White Mexican earlier and superior in every way. It's the finest early corn I ever had."—Desing Bros., Marshalltown, Iowa.

"Gents: We began selling your celebrated White Mexican Sweet Corn some three years ago in a small way for a trial. Now our market gardeners want nothing else for their early and extra early crop. It's the earliest of all; fine-looking ear and as sweet as Evergreen. Book us for 14 bushels."—Darling & Beahan, Petoskey, Mich.

EA. MAYFLOWER—A new extra early variety—probably earliest Sweet Corn in existence—Quality good—of fine flavor.

GOLDEN EVERGREEN—Larger than Golden Bantam and more productive—exceptionally sweet and very early.

Sweet or Sugar Corn

From 55 to 65 Days

GOLDEN BANTAM—Of extreme hardiness; can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn and will then produce the earliest supply of ears for the table. Extra fine in quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

PEEP OF DAY—This most valuable sort is of Minnesota origin, and is not only early, but one of the best. The stalks grow from 3 to 4 feet high. Ears average from 5 to 6 inches in length and are of perfect form. Lb., 25c.

EARLY CORY, RED COB—A new early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market. Lb., 25c.

WHITE COB CORY—Resembles the ordinary Cory in size and earliness, but with white cobs; very much better quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 25c.

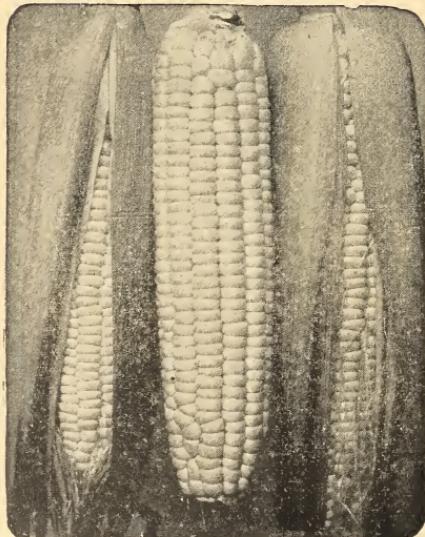
MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—Largest extra early corn known; fine quality, 12-rowed compact ears. Lb., 25c.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use. Lb., 15c.

Second Early or Intermediate

From 65 to 80 Days

MINNESOTA—Nearly as early as Marblehead; dwarf growth; standard. Pkt., 15c; lb., 20c.



Stovell's Evergreen



CORN—Continued

EARLY CROSBY—Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality. Lb., 20c.

EARLY ADAMS—Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes. Lb., 15c.

EARLY CHAMPION—A new and very desirable sort; ears nearly as large as Evergreen; pure white; only a few days later than Minnesota; very fine for market gardeners. Lb., 20c.

EARLY MAMMOTH—Very large and not late. Lb., 20c.

HOWLING MOB—Large eared fine second early Sweet Corn—delightful flavor and attractive appearance.

EARLY EVERGREEN—By careful selection for a series of years we have produced an early strain of this corn, earlier by 6 to 8 days. Lb., 20c.

BLACK MEXICAN—Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black. Lb., 25c.

GOLDEN GIANT—A new variety—ears twice the size of Bantam and of delicious flavor—a coming favorite among market gardeners.

KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT—Early, yet the ears grow to a good size. It has a white cob and pure white kernels, which are sweet and tender. Lb., 25c.

General Crop or Late Varieties

NARROW GRAIN EVERGREEN (Leonard)—A very desirable variety of recent development, cob small, rows straight, kernels narrow and deep. Remarkably free from starch. Lb. 20c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Remains a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties. Lb., 15c.

IMPROVED WHITE EVERGREEN—The cobs and kernels are at all stages of edibility beautifully white. The getting rid of the amber tint so prominent in a great many strains of sweet corn passing for Stowell's Evergreen is a great gain, as it fits this variety for extensive use in canneries. Lb., 20c.

ZIGZAG EVERGREEN—A cross between Country Gent and Evergreen. It has the very high quality of the Country Gent with almost the size of the Evergreen. A little earlier than either parent. Lb., 25c.

LATE MAMMOTH—Rank in growth, large ears, rich and sweet. Lb., 20c.

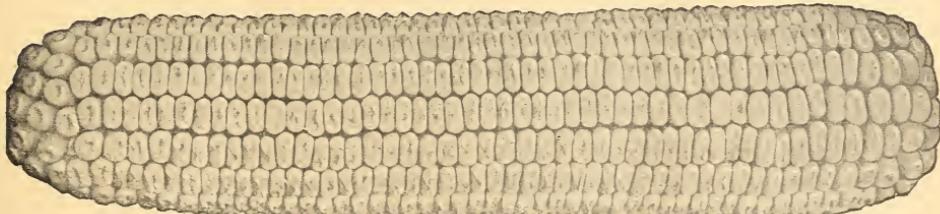
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Same as No Plus Ultra, but with large ears of delicious quality. Pkt., 15c; Lb., 25c.

SWEET CORN FODDER—For soiling and ensilage. Market Price.

QUANTITY PRICES ON APPLICATION

FIELD CORN,

Early Varieties



Iowa Silver Mine

MINNESOTA KING—Ears 7 to 8 inches, 85 days. A famous half dent, 8-rowed corn; a very choice variety for Minnesota and Dakota.

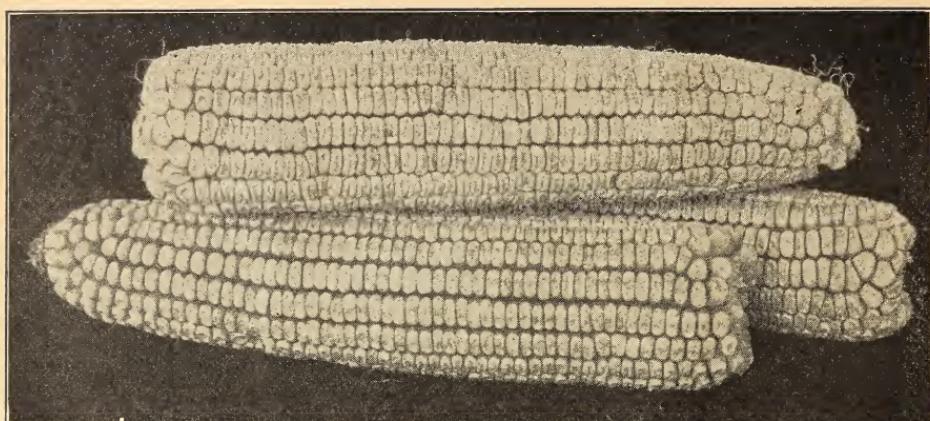
SQUAW CORN—Ears 10 to 12 inches; 75 days. Has as many colors of kernels as Joseph's coat—white, yellow, black and red; a very fine variety.

RAINBOW FLINT—Ears ten to twelve inches, a splendid extra early strain for the farmers in the Northern section of the country. Matures crop under adverse conditions that no other corn will stand.

TRIPLE INCOME—Ears 6 to 8 inches; cob. The corn for Minnesota and Dakota.



CORN—Continued



Ears 8 to 9 inches.

IMPROVED YELLOW FLINT—85-day corn; a very good corn for the far North; small cob, good yielder.

WISCONSIN WHITE DENT—Ears 8 to 9 inches; 90 days. Resembles the Silver Mine; beautiful clear dented corn, long kernel, small cob; finest white for north of Sioux City.

WHITE FLINT (OLD HOMINY)—Has large silver white kernels, a very large ear, small cob.

WHITE FLINT—Ears 12 to 15 inches; 75 days. A very long-eared flint corn, adapted to the far North, and for early feed.

MERCER (Extra early yellow flint)—Prolific, good sized ear and small cob. Has been grown in northern Minnesota and North Dakota for the past 10 years with great success and complete satisfaction.

EARLY MURDOCK—

PRIDE OF THE NORTH—Ripens in about 85 days; yellow Dent; one of the best corns for the Dakotas and for re-planting.

IMPROVED CALICO—The old-fashioned striped calico corn has always been popular as a feeding corn and we have had so much inquiry for a good strain of it that

WISCONSIN WHITE DENT.

90-Day Corn.

we grew a field of it this year and will offer it for sale. The ears run 10 to 11 inches long—that is, the best ones; very deep grains and heavy. Color a combination of red and yellow in stripes. The grain is very rich and is preferred by stock to most other corn.

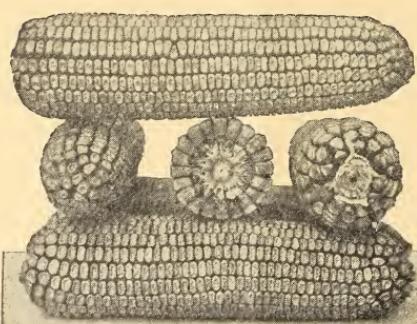
EARLY LONGFELLOW DENT—There is no telling when we will have a short season and early killing frost in the fall, and in such a case farmers who have their fields planted with an early maturing variety are truly fortunate. The trouble with most extra early varieties, however, is that they are too small and "nubby," but this new variety is of unusual length, 12 to 15 inches. Its peculiar shape, which is different from any other sort, suggests the name. It matures fully as early as Pride of the North, is about the size and yields a far greater crop, which is ripe and hard before there is a thought of frost, thus making a variety that it will pay to "tie to." Grain is not as deep as some of our other varieties, but it is the corn of corns for selling on the market, as a wagon load of it is as pretty as a picture. We recommend it highly to customers in northern Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and our northern states.

Late Varieties

REID'S YELLOW DENT—Corn light golden in color; ears 9 to 11 inches long; 18 to 20 rows of kernels, each row containing 50 to 60 kernels.

IOWA GOLD MINE—Now a well-known standard corn and still one of the very best; ripens in about 100 days; grain deep rich yellow dent; very small cob, 70 pounds of ears will shell out.

LEGAL TENDER—This is now one of the most prominent late varieties of yellow dent corn in the country. It is the result of about 10 years' selection by a seed corn specialist in Iowa, and has taken first premiums at many state and county fairs. The corn is productive, of uniform pure yellow color; ear very large and long; a deep grain on a small cob, while the stalk does not grow too large. The introducer says: "Our ideal is an ear two-thirds as large around as it is long, containing 16 to 20 rows, and small shank. The kernels are deep, the cob is small at



Reid's Yellow Dent



SEEDS OF QUALITY

butt, and ear holds its bigness toward the point, until near tapering off. It matures in about 115 days, but we do not recommend it for the northern portion of this state. Our stock of this is extra select, grown from the originator's stock seed, but improved in earliness by being grown in a more northern latitude.

IOWA SILVER MINE—One of the very choicest white corns for the Northwest; large, beautiful ears; good sheller, about 100 days.

LEAMING—Yellow dent, red cob, deep plump grains, rich golden color; yields 80 to 100 bushels per acre; about 100 days.

EARLY ROSE—Fine yielder; beautiful yellow dent.

The Best Variety of Pop Corn

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—A very large white corn, well known in the South.

ROSE—A very productive variety. Ears short, kernels long and pointed. A splendid popping sort; the most salable among the retail dealers. Market Price.

WHITE RICE—Smooth, small grain; ears 4 or 5 inches long, seven-eighths to one and one-eighth inches in diameter. Market Price.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Ears of large size, and the kernels pop to over an inch in diameter. One of the best and most prolific varieties grown. Market Price.

Improved Leaming

This is the oldest distinct variety of corn, having been originated in 1826. Since we have been growing this variety it has been carefully bred to a rich, deep golden color, to a greater uniformity, to large slightly tapering or cylindrical ears, well filled at the butt and tip. We have also increased depth and roughness of kernel and percentage of grain on cob. The ears range from 8 to 11 inches long and from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches in circumference, weighing from 12 to 17 ounces each. Each ear has from 16 to 24 rows of kernels, with little or no space between the rows, which have broad, deep, thick kernels. The kernels are set on a red cob of medium size, with medium large ear shank. The Leaming corn this year stood ten days to two weeks earlier than all other varieties.

SILOS—This the age of Silos. The Leaming Corn is the best by all odds for this purpose. In Michigan the farmers are giving more attention to the process of handling corn than in most states. The Leaming is pre-bred to all other varieties.

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, STOCKRAISERS.

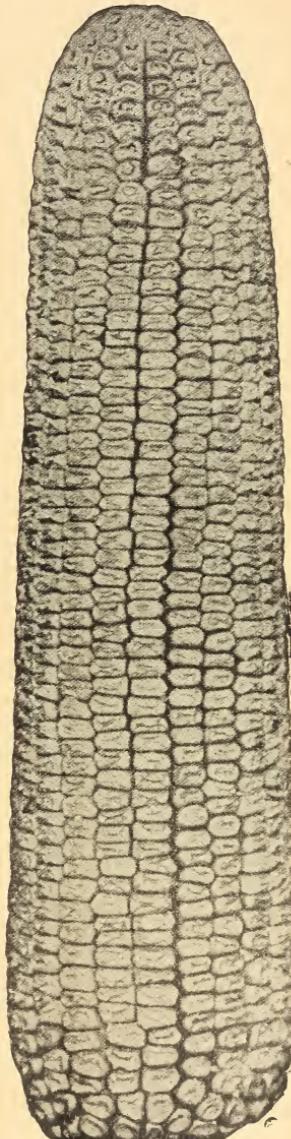
Try the Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn.

The necessity for green fodder is becoming more apparent each year to all dairymen and stock raisers, and the demand for it is increasing in proportion as the ability of our overtaxed lands to supply sufficient pastureage grows less. The best thing for the purpose is our

Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn

This variety is generally acknowledged by our best farmers, dairymen and stock growers as being better and far superior to what is known as either of the brands of ensilage corn, Red Cob Ensilage, or Southern White Ensilage, from the fact that it grows to an immense size, making a large, juicy stalk, that is so very sweet and nutritious that cattle will eat every part of the stalk and leaves with a relish, clean to the butt.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn also yields an enormous quantity of leaves, and the stalks are rich in saccharine matter—more so than any other variety we are acquainted with.



IMPROVED LEAMING
Ears 8 to 11 In. 90-100 Day.



CUCUMBER

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end; the young fruits are usually crisp and tender and are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by some to be the best for small pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

NEW CUMBERLAND—A variety of the hardy White Spine type, the pickles being thickly set with fine spines. During the whole period of growth, from the time they first set until full grown, the form is exceptionally straight and symmetrical, making them as choice for a slicing variety as for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

COOL AND CRISP—Straight, long, slim, dark green, fine for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



Long Green Cucumber

THE DAVIS PERFECT CUCUMBER—An excellent cucumber for both outdoor use and forcing. It is a carefully selected strain of the extra long White Spine type made by a veteran outdoor and greenhouse grower of cucumbers. Its valuable points are length, slimness and its dark green color. It is a very vigorous sort and resists blight longer than most sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

BOSTON PICKLING—A favorite eastern sort of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

CHICAGO PICKLING—Very popular in Chicago market. Color deep green, medium size, prominent spines. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

EARLY RUSSIAN—Very early, short, is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often in demand. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

EARLY SHORT GREEN (or Early Frame)—Good for pickling; productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER—Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

EARLY WHITE SPINE—Early, and good for pickling or table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

EVERGREEN—Very early and prolific; retains its fine deep green color in all stages of growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

GREEN PROLIFIC PICKLING—One of the best for pickling, dark green, very productive and of uniform small size. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

JAPAN CLIMBING—Can be grown on trellis. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

JERSEY PICKLING—Medium length, skin thin, pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE—Well flavored and of medium size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

LONG GREEN—Long and crisp, a popular and reliable variety for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

LONG GREEN TURKEY—Fruit very long and rather slim. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN—Most symmetrical and a very fine table sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

SMALL GHERKIN—Very small burr, used for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

SERPENT OR SNAKE—Cucumbers grow curled up like snakes, 4 to 5 feet long; quality fair. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

ENDIVE

CULTURE—Sow in June, July and August, cover lightly; when up thin out to eight inches apart and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six to eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry or they will rot. At the approach of winter take up carefully with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

GREEN CURLED WINTER—Standard sort for fall and winter crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

BROAD LEAVED—A sweet variety, fall and winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds very early in spring and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out until the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them.

EARLY LONG PURPLE—Of distinct shade and fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

ROUND PURPLE—Medium, pear shaped, pale purple, good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE—The best large oval, deep purple, grown more extensively than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

BLACK BEAUTY—Fruit broad and thick, rich deep black, spineless, very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—Bush grows high and stiff, fruit about like N. Y. Purple, fine shipper, one of the very best egg plants. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.



USEFUL GOURDS

NEST-EGG—Resemble in color, form and size the eggs of hens; do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet. They make the very best nest eggs. Do not plant in very rich soil, or the fruits will grow too large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

DISHCLOTH OR LUCCA—A natural dishcloth, and a most admirable one, is furnished by the peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like and durable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

DIPPER—When grown on the ground the stems will be curved; as a climbing vine the weight of the blossom end will cause the stem to grow straight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

SUGAR TROUGH—By sawing off the upper portion large dishes or buckets may be made, which are useful for many household purposes. The shell when dried is thick and hard, light but very durable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

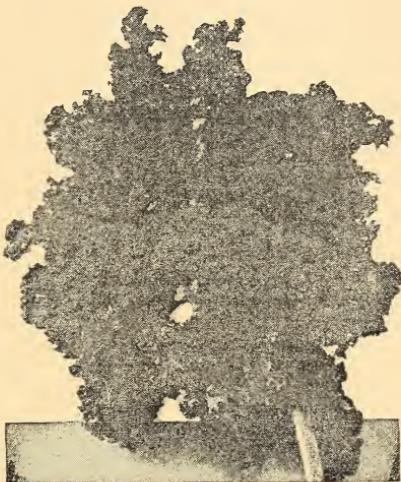
KALE, OR BORECOLE

CULTURE—Cultivated and grown exactly like cabbage. Sow early in the spring in a hotbed and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started grown this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early in the open border and transplanted in rows (as directed above) as soon as out of the seed leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hotbed plants before being fit to blanch.

EXTRA CURLED DWARF GERMAN GREENS—Very dwarf and spreading; best strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

CURLED TALL GREEN SCOTCH—A taller growth of the above; late variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

SIBERIAN—A fine dwarf variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



Kale, Moss Curled

KOHLRABI

CULTURE—This is an excellent vegetable and should be grown in every garden. Sow in the spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked the same as turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and palatable.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Handsome and delicate, white ball. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA—Very good sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



WHITE VIENNA KOHLRABI

LEEK

BEST LARGE FLAG WINTER—Hardy and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

LARGE CARENTAN—A superior variety with distinct and dark colored leaves; stout

in habit and hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

MUSSELBURG—Large standard sort; remains long in good condition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.



LETTUCE

Ready for Use in 40 to 60 Days

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Round, solid heads, medium green, good size, compact, rich buttery taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.



Grand Rapids Lettuce

DENVER MARKET—An early variety for forcing on open ground; large, solid head; leaves beautifully marked and blistered; very crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

EARLY CURLLED SIMPSON—A leading early sort; very tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—A superior variety; large and of light color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD—Bright green, tinged with brownish red, tender, crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

BIG BOSTON—The best large heading early variety. Most popular variety for the southern gardener who ships north. Also very valuable as first early in the North. Plants are large, vigorous; leaves bright, light green, very tender. Our strain is unsurpassed. Many gardeners in the South will plant only Vaughan's Big Boston. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

EARLY CURLLED SILESIA—An early, erect growing, clustering variety, which may be sown very thick and cut while the plants are very young, at which time they are exceedingly tender, sweet and well flavored; color light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING—Large, tender heads, one of the best for early forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

ICEBERG—Fine compact heads which resist summer heat admirably; is very popular; leaves curled and light green; crisp, tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

IMPROVED HANSON—Very large and solid, sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

PARIS WHITE COS—Fine if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch.

MUSK MELON

BURRELL'S GEM—New Salmon-Fleshed Musk Melon—Grown in a comparatively cool location or at a considerable elevation, the Burrell Gem comes close to perfection, having fruits of good size, handsome appearance, and of fine flavor, but when grown in light, warm soils the melons come with softer flesh and are liable to split or crack open at the blossom end. The melons are six to seven inches long by four and a half to five inches in diameter, rather sharply sloping at the ends. They are quite well ribbed and covered with a fine grayish netting. The skin is a rich dark green, contrasting finely with the deep orange-salmon colored flesh, sweet and tender. The flesh is thick and firm, ripening close to the skin, leaving only a thin rind.

POLLOCK NO. 25—Salmon tint flesh, good shipper and early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

PRICE OF BURRELL'S GEM—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

BANANA—Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed, of indifferent quality; late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

EMERALD GEM—Small, extra early; smooth ribbed, dark green skin and orange flesh; quality first rate, very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

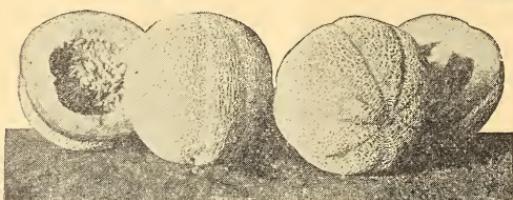


Emerald Gem

GOLDEN NETTED GEM—Very early; is small and of fine flavor; green flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

JENNY LIND—Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

LONG YELLOW CANTALOUP—Yellow flesh, well adapted for the North; late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.



Burrell's Gem



MUSK MELON—Continued

LATE HACKENSACK—Large, round, and of good quality; a popular variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

NETTED BEAUTY—Extra early; densely netted; flesh pale green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

OSAGE—Cocoanut shaped, yellow flesh, light green, netted skin; good quality, intermediate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

HONEY DEW—Round, smooth skinned, flesh light emerald green. Very sweet sugary flavor. Good keeper. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

ROCKY FORD—This is the most popular of the basket melons; oval, light ribbed, densely covered with coarse green netting, flesh thick, green and sweet, highly flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

TIP TOP—Melons are round in form, well ribbed; light green skin; flesh is thick, bright salmon in color, of luscious melting character; firm for shipping purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

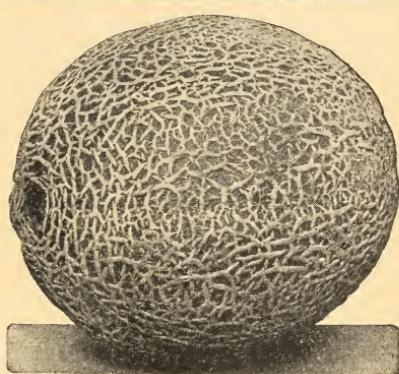
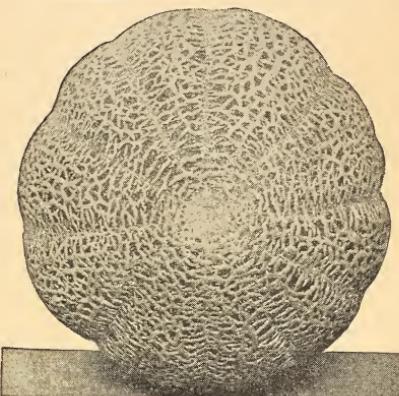
GREEN NUTMEG—Named from its shape, green flesh, good for main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

GREEN MONTREAL—Larger, round, netted, flesh thick and light green; late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

PAUL ROSE OR TETOFSY—Unsurpassed in quality, unexcelled for shipping, flesh firm, rich orange color, covered with dense netting not ribbed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

PRINCESS—Salmon fleshed, very distinct, nearly round, dark green, netted, sweet and luscious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

SHUMWAY'S GIANT—Very large, cream yellow, very distinct, salmon colored flesh, sweet and luscious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.



(Rocky Ford Top) Burrell's Gem (Bottom)

MUSTARD

CULTURE—Sow thickly during early spring in shallow drills and press the earth down. For fall salad, sow in September or in frames or boxes during the winter.

BLACK—These seeds form the mustard of commerce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

WATER

Ready for Use in 60 to 90 Days

CITRON—Round and handsome, for preserving; late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

COLE'S EARLY—Very early, very sweet; fine home melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CUBAN QUEEN—Solid and heavy, skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

DARK ICING—Solid, with dark thin green skin; of superior quality; white seed; early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

DIXIE—A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid, flesh red; intermediate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

WHITE LONDON—Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLLED—Very large leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

CHINESE CURLLED—Fine leaf, excellent for salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

MELON

IRISH GREY—Very early, fine shipper and home melon, flesh sparkling bright red, free from hard center—Average size, 30 lbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

GRAY MONARCH OR LONG LIGHT ICING—Largest melon grown; crimson flesh; fine; late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

HALBERT HONEY—Brought out by Burpee a couple of years ago as the sweetest of all melons, and I am inclined to believe that he is right about it. They are much like Kleckley, but longer in shape; dark green, very sweet and very tender. Break easily in handling. Large size and fine for home use or nearby market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

Irish Grey

GOLDEN HONEY—Yellow meated, fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

HUNGARIAN HONEY—A very early sort from Hungary; fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round, flesh brilliant red, seeds very small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR MONTE CRISTO—Oblong, rich dark green, flesh bright scarlet; very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

KOLB GEM—Large, bright red flesh, of fine quality and a good shipper, intermediate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

ANGEL KISS—Long light gray melon; good keeper; white seed; very sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

LIGHT ICING—Round, pink flesh, of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET—Large oval variety, green rind, flesh scarlet, sweet and

delicious; fine for home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

MCIVER'S SUGAR—Resembles the Rattlesnake, but is very much superior; fine shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

PEERLESS OR ICE CREAM—Very early; red flesh, good home melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

PHINNEY'S EARLY—Early and of fine quality; red flesh, fine for the North. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

SWEET MOUNTAIN—An old and reliable sort; flesh red, late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

SWEETHEART—One of the best early shipping melons; fruit large, oval, mottled, light green, flesh bright red, firm, melting and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

ALABAMA SWEETS—Long, dark green, fine flavor, fine shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

ONION

definitely, much longer than will any other onion; 3d, they never make any thick necks or scallions. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—Half early and a good keeper; standard sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

LARGE RED GLOBE—Southport strain, one of the best reds, good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

WHITE BARLETTA—Small white sort; earliest of all, fine for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

NEW QUEEN—Very early small white sort, the best for pickling. Oz., 30c.

LARGE WHITE PORTUGAL—Standard sort, flat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE—Large Southport strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

EARLY RED FLAT—Color of Wethersfield, early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

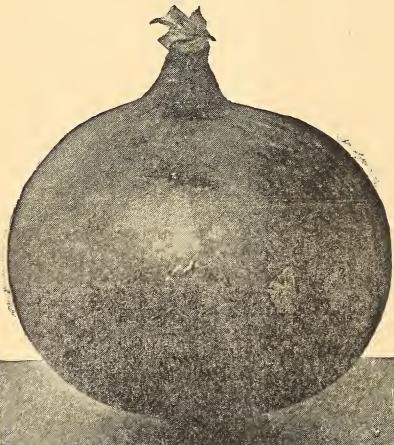
YELLOW DANVERS (Flat)—A standard sort, rather oval, early, good keeper. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

YELLOW GLOBE, DANVERS—Of more globular shape; keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

LARGE YELLOW GLOBE—Southport strain, large, firm, mild, good keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

YELLOW STRASBURG—Fine keeper, the great set onion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

MAUL'S PRIZETAKER—A very large beautiful onion, white flesh, skin straw color; sweet, mild, tender; keeps medium. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



Australian Brown

AUSTRALIAN BROWN, the Great Set Onion—A grand new onion from Australia. This is a truly remarkable variety, remarkable in three ways; 1st, they ripen extremely early; 2d, they keep almost in-



NASTURTIUMS

CULTURE—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used for flavoring pickles or as a substitute for capers.

TALL MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

DWARF MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

OKRA

CULTURE—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed and transplanted.

DWARF—Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.
LONG GREEN—Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

EARLY DWARF—Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

WHITE VELVET—Long pods; fine flavor; very tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

PEAS

Ready for the Table in 50 to 70 Days

CULTURE—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin) and four inches deep. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pist*). This insect is native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly and is

now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvae, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil.

Peas marked thus (*) are wrinkled.



***GRADUS**—A new English variety of the wrinkled peas; it is very hardy, so much so that, unlike most of its type, it can be planted extremely early. The vine grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, is vigorous and very productive; the pods are large and well filled with good sized peas, seven to nine usually in a pod. The Gradus is the earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation and one of the most delicious in quality.

Nott's Excelsior—The Best Early Wrinkled Pea Sold

***NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—The Finest Dwarf Wrinkled Extra Early Variety**—It is the best of recent introductions; vines are larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder, while the pods are fully one-third larger, containing six to eight fine large peas, packed so closely together in the pods that the peas are always more square than round. The pods are always well filled with peas, which in sweetness and quality have no equal, being superior to any other wrinkled sort.

***THOS. LAXTON**—The only rival to the famous Gradus, as a long-podded, extreme early wrinkled pea, and in some respects even better. The growth is identical, but the pods are a deeper, richer green and square at the end. In the judgment of experts, Thos. Laxton is even sweeter and finer in flavor, while as the large peas are of a deeper green, they present a more attractive appearance on the table.



Extra Early Peas

Special Price on Quantity

***LITTLE MARVEL**—Similar to Nott's Excelsior; better quality; height, 1 foot. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

***NOTT'S EXCELSIOR**—Height, 1 foot. Pkt., 15c; lb., 25c.

***GRADUS**—Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

***THOS. LAXTON**—Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

FIRST AND BEST—Early, resembling Early New Yorker. Height, 2½ ft. Pkt., 15c; lb., 20c.

ALASKA—One of the very earliest blue peas; quite productive. Height, 2½ ft. 15c; lb., 20c.

***AMERICAN WONDER**—Nearly as early as Alaska, a good yielder, extra quality. Height, 1¼ ft. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

***LITTLE GEM**—McLean's very desirable early pea, great producer, good quality. Height, 1¼ ft. Pkt., 15c; lb., 25c.

***PREMIUM GEM**—Earlier than Little Gem, better quality. Height, 1 ft. Pkt., 15c; lb., 25c.

Early and Medium Peas

*HORSEFORD MARKET GARDEN—

On the style of Advancer; very prolific. Height, 2½ ft. Pkt., 15c; lb., 25c.

LAXTONIAN—One of the best dwarf wrinkled peas for the market gardener. Pods about 4 inches long, resembling those of Gradus, but ripening a little earlier. Vines productive and vigorous; average height less than 18 inches. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

***EVERBEARING**—Long pods and large peas; sow thin. Height, 2½ ft. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

***BLISS ABUNDANCE**—Medium early; vine fine. Height, 1½ ft. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

POTLATCH or **IMPROVED STRATAGEM**—A large-podded wrinkled pea of fine quality. Vigorous and productive vines about 30 inches high. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

***TELEPHONE**—Very valuable, vigorous grower, pods large, sweet. Height, 4 ft. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET—Pods large. Height, 3 ft. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

DWARF TELEPHONE OR DAISY—A medium late pea that needs no brushing. It is of dwarf, stock habit, healthy, vigorous growth, and productive, bearing large, handsome pods and peas of highest quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

Late Peas

Special Price on Quantity

***CHAMPION OF ENGLAND**—A well-known standard pea; sow thick. Height, 5 ft. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.

***YORKSHIRE HERO**—A spreading variety, very productive; sow thin. Height, 2½ ft. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

MELTING SUGAR—One of the best edible pod sorts. Height, 4 ft. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

MAMMOTH SUGAR—Gray seed, immense edible pods. Height, 5 ft. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

TALL SUGAR—White seed, edible pod. Height, 5 ft. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

***STRATAGEM**—The finest second early, vigorous and productive; eight to ten large peas in a pod, unsurpassed in quality. Height, 2 to 3 ft. Lb., 25c.

MARROWFAT, BLACK-EYED—The best Marrowfat. Height, 4 to 5 ft. Lb., 25c.

MARROWFAT, WHITE—An old standard sort, quality inferior, a great yielder. Height, 4 to 5 ft. Lb., 20c.



Chinese Giant

PEPPER

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently and keep down all the weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in pots.

SWEET GOLDEN QUEEN—Very handsome and distinct and of mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

RUBY KING—Beautiful bright red, large fruit, mild, one of the best; fine for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.10.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Bright red, very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—Large and mild, excellent for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.10.

RED CHERRY—Cherry shaped; for pickling, for which they are largely used.

RED CLUSTER—A new type of Chili, with upright bright red fruits. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

SWEET MOUNTAIN—Large, regular, and of mild flavor; one of the best for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

CHINESE GIANT (see cut)—A very large, fine, mild red pepper. Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits. Fruits blocky, 4 to 5 inches broad, color brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

PARSNIP

HOLLOW CROWN—A market gardeners' strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

LONG SMOOTH WHITE—Long, white, smooth, no side roots; tender and excellently flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c.

STUDENT—A half-long variety of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz.; 5c; ¼ lb., 30c. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.



PARSLEY

CULTURE—Soak the seeds a few hours in luke-warm water, and sow early in the spring until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter transplant to a light cellar or cold frame.

DOUBLE CURLED—Superior Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—Very pretty and one of the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

FERN LEAVED—Fine curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

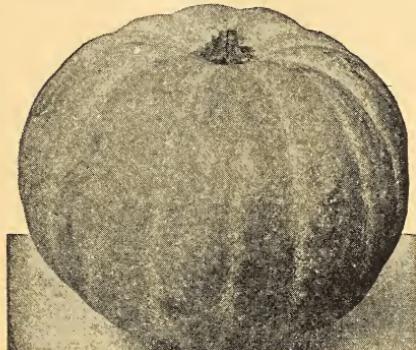
HAMBURG OR ROOTED—Edible roots, much like parsnips. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

PUMPKIN

CULTURE—May be planted middle of spring, among corn or in field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, 4 seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting near other vines.

LARGE CHEESE—Flat; one of the best varieties for family use; good keeper.

SWEET OR SUGAR—Fine grained, sweet and prolific; small yellow, best for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.



Connecticut Field

QUAKER PIE—Fine for pies, very prolific and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

STRIPED CUSHAW—Medium size, crook-neck, very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

GOLDEN CUSHAW—Fine golden color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

WHITE CUSHAW—Fine white color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

MAMMOTH POTIRON—Grows to an enormous size, 150 to 275 pounds; fine for exhibition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

MAMMOTH TOURS—A very large French variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Bell shaped; thick, white flesh, fine for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—Grown for stock; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

KENTUCKY FIELD—Grown for stock; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex

A most profitable forage plant. We can think of no more simple change which would do more to increase the profitability of American farming than a more general use of Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an inexpensive crop, costing but little for seed or cultivation, is very hardy, can be made to take the place of some crop that has failed, and will yield an enormous crop of forage, or it can be sown after the harvest as a cover crop, and, when fed off by stock, particularly sheep, will rapidly restore the fertility of the exhausted soil. It is important that the true biennial Dwarf Essex Rape should be used, and not the annual sort, which is not only much less valuable as a

crop, but which when once introduced, becomes a pernicious weed very difficult to eradicate.

MANY FARMERS are sowing Dwarf Essex Rape with their wheat or other spring sowing crops, putting it right in the drills with the grains sown. The Rape plants do not develop sufficiently to interfere with the growing grain, but after harvest comes on rapidly. It does well to sow after the corn has been laid by and when the corn has been husked it furnishes the very best pasture in connection with the stalks. Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c; 12 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs. and over 12c per lb. For larger lots write for special prices.

RHUBARB

MAMMOTH—Very large, but good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

LINNAEUS—The earliest. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

VICTORIA—Very fine in quality, but small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

ROOTS—Per doz., \$1.00; per 100 \$8.00.



RADISH

Ready for use from 18 to 25 days.

CRIMSON GIANT—This we consider the greatest new radish in the last ten years. It is of American origin. It is an early radish, looking much like the old Early Scarlet globe, but more perfect in shape and color. It comes as early as any radish, but the amazing thing about it is that it keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet, till it gets as large as a teacup or larger. Just imagine the nicest Scarlet Globe Radish you ever saw, deep red outside and pure white inside, fine flavor, and as large as a teacup and you will have a good idea of it.

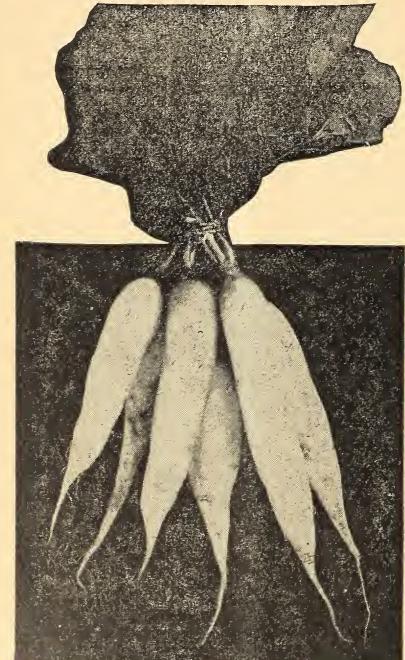
CRIMSON GIANT—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

TURNIP EARLY SCARLET—Very early, crisp; good forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

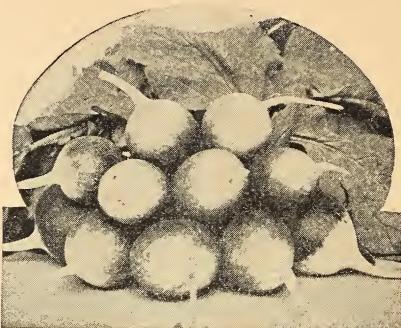
TURNIP EARLY DEEP SCARLET—Very early; used for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

TURNIP EARLY SCARLET WHITE TIPPED—Very early, for frames or outdoors. This is one of the best for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Earliest, most handsome, tender and crisp. Deep, glossy crimson with white tips. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.



White Icicle



Crimson Giant

***ROSY GEM**—One of the very best for market gardeners; very early, tender, beautiful scarlet, shading off into a white tip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

***TURNIP EARLY DEEP BLOOD RED**—Extra early forcing sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

***TURNIP EARLY WHITE OR BOX**—Suitable for forcing, fresh, pure white and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

***LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP**—Very long and crisp, for frames and open ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

***LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET**—White tipped, very bright and beautiful. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

***LONG SCARLET CHARTIER WHITE TIPPED**—Shades from crimson to white; tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER—Crisp and tender in summer; one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

***THE ICICLE**—A new introduction of the Long White; beautiful ivory white color; fine, slender form, quality excellent; very early; fine for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

***WHITE STARSBURG SUMMER**—Very large; the German's favorite; quality fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

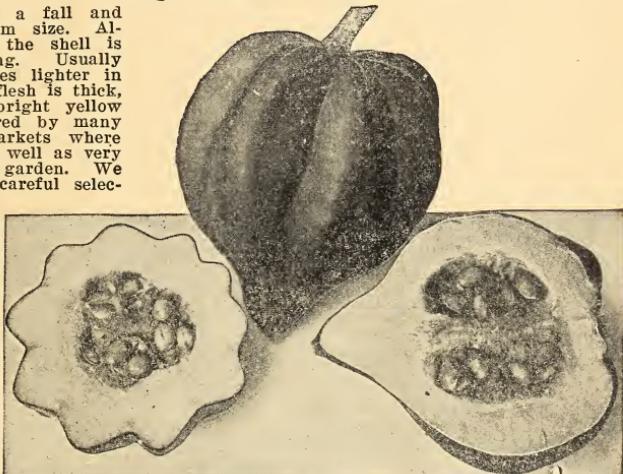
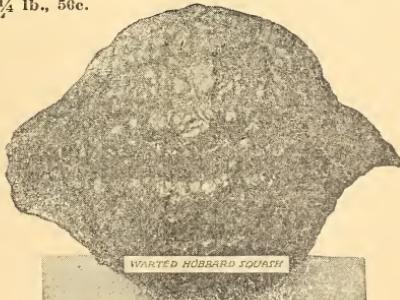
WHITE STUTTGART SUMMER—Very early and very large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

***WINTER ROSE CHINA**—Very handsome and distinct and keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

WINTER ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Fine for winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

WINTER LONG BLACK SPANISH—The popular winter sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

WINTER CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH—A very large white winter variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

**SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster****LONG WHITE FRENCH.** Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.**MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND**—Large and superior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.**SPINACH****VIROFLAY THICK LEAVED**—Has very large and thick leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.**CURLY LEAVED SAVOY OR BLOOMSDALE**—Large, tender leaves, fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.**LONG STANDING ROUND THICK LEAVED**—Dark green, very long standing before running to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.**PRICKLY**—Vigorous and hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.**NEW ZEALAND**—Entirely different from the tree Spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. Plant three or four seeds in hills two feet apart each way. This Spinach can be used in August or September or up till frost. By using only the leaves it will sprout out again. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.**SQUASH****DELICIOUS**—This is a fall and winter variety of medium size. Although not very thick, the shell is rather hard and strong. Usually dark green but sometimes lighter in color and mottled. The flesh is thick, very fine grained and bright yellow in color. It is considered by many to be the best for markets where quality is appreciated as well as very desirable for the home garden. We have by continued and careful selection made a marked improvement in uniformity of type and we believe the seed we offer is equal to the best obtainable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60.**EARLY GOLDEN BUSH SCALLOP**—Fine for summer use, not as early as the White. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.**EARLY WHITE SCALLOP BUSH**—A good early shipping variety, best scallop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.**Delicious****GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK**—One of the very best summer squashes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.**EARLY ORANGE MARROW**—An improved Boston marrow; quite distinct, very early and of most delicious flavor; suitable for fall or winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.**BOSTON MARROW**—Oval, bright orange, flesh yellow and fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.**HUBBARD**—Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.**WARTY HUBBARD**—More warty, harder shell, better keeper, true stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.**RED OR GOLDEN HUBBARD**—Fine reddish or golden color, large size, fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.**BAY STATE**—With hard, blue shell, for fall and winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.**PIKE'S PEAK OR SIBLEY**—Thick, bright orange flesh, fine winter sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.**FORDHOOK**—One of the best winter squashes; fine quality, bright yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.**MAMMOTH CHILI**—Grows to an enormous size; rich, orange yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.**MARBLEHEAD**—Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



TOMATO

CHALK'S EARLY JEWELL—An extremely early variety of brightest scarlet color, deep fruited and solid. Very few seeds and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

EARLIANA—It is a full week ahead of all others. Plants of strong growth and very productive. Fruits large, deep red, and of superior quality. Smooth and free from cracks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

MATCHLESS—Extra large, smooth and handsome; bright red, very solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

PONDEROSA—The largest variety in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40.

BONNEY BEST—Very early, scarlet fruit. Vines vigorous; exceptionally good quality. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

DWARF CHAMPION—Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright. Fruits early and resembles Acme in appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

PERFECTION (Livingston)—Early, regular and productive, red, heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

FAVORITE (Livingston) — Large, smooth, productive and good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

BEAUTY (Livingston)—Large, smooth, pinkish red, thick flesh, regular form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

STONE (Livingston)—Very large, perfectly smooth, fine bright scarlet; best main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

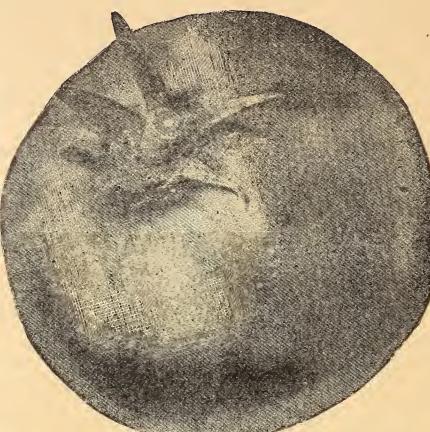
ACME—Medium red, smooth and good; one of the best varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

EARLY ADVANCE—Bright red, medium sized, smooth, solid, very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

ROYAL RED—A first class main crop variety; skin and flesh intense red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

TROPHY, LARGE—Very solid, standard late sort, grown extensively for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

YELLOW PLUM—Round and regular, bright yellow; used for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.



POUNDEROSA

PEACH—Resembles a peach, for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

YELLOW PEACH—Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color; is useful to contrast with other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

RED CHERRY—Fruit about an inch in diameter in bunches; used for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

RED PEAR-SHAPED—Fruit of peculiar shape, handsome and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

GROUND CHERRY (Husk Tomato)—Small and ornamental fruit used for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Large size, handsome, very smooth, good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

TURNIP

EARLY MILAN WHITE—Very early, white top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

EARLY MILAN WHITE—Very early, all; with purple top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

WHITE EGG—Oval handsome and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

EARLY DUTCH—Rather flat; a good white early sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

COW HORN—Early and good; shaped like a Nantes carrot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF—The popular flat fall sort; sweet, firm and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—A standard sort in the New York market; nothing better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—Large, good for both table and stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

WHITE NORFOLK—Globular, late, solid, very large, fine for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

WHITE STRAP LEAF FLAT—A good early white flat sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

WHITE GLOBE—Good either for table or stock; one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

YELLOW GLOBE—Good and sweet; keeps fairly well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

GOLDEN BALL OR ORANGE JELLY—Very handsome; keeps fairly well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

SNOWBALL OR SIX WEEKS—A very rapid growing, small variety that will mature in forty days from sowing of seed. Flesh sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

SWEET GERMAN—White, hard, firm, sweet; must be sown early; partakes of the nature of the Rutabaga. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Hardy, productive and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.



RUTABAGA

or Swedish Turnip

MONARCH—Distinct in form; a grand, good variety; very large yielder; grown mostly above the ground; flesh rich yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Very hardy variety; flesh yellow, sweet and well flavored; deep purple; has but little neck. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

CARTER'S IMPERIAL HARDY—A purple topped variety, growing to a large size, single to root; good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

WHITE SWEDE OR RUSSIAN—Excellent variety for either table or stock; white flesh, fine flavor, good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

GENERAL CULTURE DIRECTIONS

Most of the varieties thrive best on a rich sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop, the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

ANISE—A well-known annual herb, whose seeds, which have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic and as a corrective for griping and unpleasant medicines. Sow early and thin to three inches apart in the row. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; Ib., \$1.00.

BALM—A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor, similar to lemons, and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers and a pleasant beverage called balm wine. Plant early and thin to ten inches apart. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; Ib., \$2.50.

BASIL, SWEET—A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seeds and stems have the flavor of cloves and are used for flavoring soups and sauces. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; Ib., \$1.50.

CARAWAY—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August, the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season, but when sown in the spring will not seed until the next year. Plant in drills two or three feet apart and thin to six inches apart in the row. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; Ib., 75c.

CARAWAY FOR FLAVORING—Oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 50c.

CAT MINT OR CATNIP—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants. The plants should be pulled up by the roots when in full flower and dried in the shade. The seed may be sown either in the fall or early spring, in drills, twenty inches apart. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; Ib., \$3.00.

CORIANDER—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste, and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Sow early in the spring and gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; Ib., 75c.

CORIANDER FOR FLAVORING—Oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 75c.

DILL—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a

warm, pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants and is sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Sow early in spring and keep clear of weeds. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 60c.

MARJORAM, SWEET—A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winters of the north. The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches apart. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; Ib., \$1.25.

ROSEMARY—A hardy perennial, with fragrant odor and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste. May easily be raised from seed, but does not reach a size fit for use until the second season. The dry leaves deteriorate rapidly with age. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; Ib., \$4.00.

RUE—A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and anti-spasmodic, but must be used with great caution, as the use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed and does best on poor soil. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; Ib., \$1.50.

SAGE—A hardy perennial, possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally to use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five pounds per acre in drills) on very rich ground; cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart. Oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; Ib., \$6.00.

SUMMER SAVORY—A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Cultivate the same as Sweet Marjoram. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; Ib., \$1.00.

THYME—This herb is perennial and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressings and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves, which is a great remedy in nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; Ib., \$2.00.



SWEET PEAS

OUR SWEET PEAS ARE UNSURPASSED FOR PURITY OF STRAIN, NOTHING BETTER IN THE U. S. THEY HAVE GIVEN WONDERFUL SATISFACTION THE PAST YEAR. IF YOU BUY OURS YOU BUY THE BEST.

The following varieties are selected with a view to please the most critical, and we think the Cream of the List of Sweet Peas:

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK

DUCHESS OF YORK—Standard and wings large and of fine form. White overlaid with a lacing of exceedingly delicate pale pink.

ELIZA ECKFORD—Large flower of rosy pink over white, giving an exceedingly delicate and beautiful effect.

KATHERINE TRACY—The color is soft brilliant pink, of the same shade in wings.

LOVELY—A delicate shell pink tinged with yellow, producing a very warm, soft color of exceeding beauty.

PRIMA DONNA—The stems bear three or four very large, perfect flowers, of exceeding beauty.

RAMONA—Large, finely formed flower; standard and wings white, but nearly covered with a very warm pink in small dots and shades.

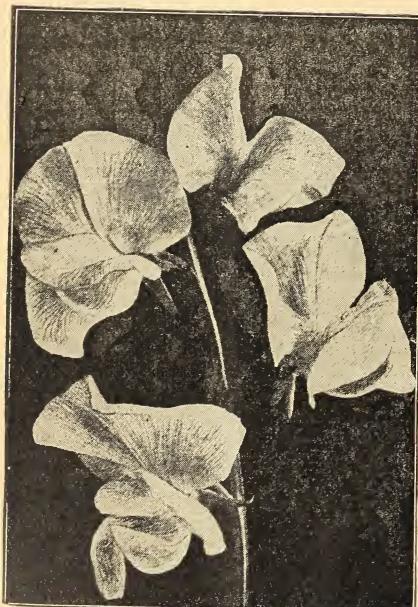
VENUS—Standard large, of fine form and substance; a brilliant but delicate and soft shade of warm rose-pink and buff.

DARKER SHADES OF PINK

APPLE BLOSSOM—Standard rose-pink, lighter at the edges; wings lighter than standard.

HER MAJESTY—The flowers are very large, a delicate rose-pink color.

LADY MARY CURRIE—A large, well-formed flower of brilliant orange-pink color.



Sweet Peas

OID—A good-sized, hooded flower of bright pink, overlaid with a darker shade.

LADY PENZANCE—A large and striking flower of a peculiar and beautiful shade of rose-pink, with a slight tinge of orange.

PEACH BLOSSOM—A very large flower, having a warm yellowish-pink standard and wings of a lighter, softer shade.

ROYAL ROSE—One of the largest and finest formed flowers yet produced. Standard a deep rose-pink.

Red or rose standards with lighter wings.

SHADES OF RED

BLANCH FERRY—Standard medium sized, but of fine form and bright pink color; wings large, rounded and nearly white.

BRILLIANT—Flower of good size and substance, color very brilliant rich red.

FIREFLY—Very bright, and intense crimson, scarlet of good size and form.

MRS. DUGDALE—A large, finely formed flower of a peculiar shade of primrose overlaid with crimson rose.

SALOPIAN—One of the most brilliant and most richly colored sorts yet introduced.

CLARET AND MAROON

DUKE OF CLARENCE—A fine flower with large standard and wings of uniform shade of dark claret.

MONARCH—Standard large, fine form, violet maroon, wings very large and expanded.

SHAHZADA—This has a very rich, dark maroon standard and deep violet wings; one of the finest dark sorts.

LIGHT YELLOW

PRIMROSE—Standard medium sized, rather long, yellowish white in front, and pronounced primrose-yellow on the back.

STELLA MORSE—The large flowers of this variety are of the finest form and a peculiar warm salmon-pink.

COQUETTE—Large, finely formed flower. Standard warm primrose with a shade of purple.

ORIENTAL—The large, finely formed flowers are a distinct bright orange of a very brilliant and striking shade.

STRIPED OR VARIEGATED

AMERICA—White, nearly covered with splashes, stripes and dots of exceedingly bright carmine; the most brilliant of the red striped sorts.

AURORA—The standard and wings are striped and flaked with delicate orange-salmon, pink over white.

GRAY FRIAR—Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate heliotrope color, peculiarly tinged, marbled and dotted with darker shades.

JUANITA—Large and splendidly formed; white, with stripes and dashes of delicate lavender.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE

COUNTESS OF RADNOR—Self-colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender.

DOROTHY TENNANT—Flowers warm violet or mauve, very large and finely formed.

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON—A large flower similar in color to the Countess of Radnor, but is nearly blue.



SWEET PEAS (Continued)

LOTTIE ECKFORD—Standard a peculiar and delicate shade of magenta blue.

MAID OF HONOR—Medium sized flower, nearly white, having a distinct edging of blue.

BLUE AND PURPLE

BLACK KNIGHT—The darkest variety.

COUNTESS OF CADOGAN—A variety having very long stems, each bearing three or four flowers.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES—Standard large, broad, bright purple blue; wings expanded, lighter and brighter blue than standard.

NAVY BLUE—A true blue, quite distinct.

WHITE

BLANCHE BURPEE—A splendid pure white variety. While not so profuse a bloomer or as hardy a plant as the Emily Henderson, the individual flowers are so fine as to make it a most desirable sort.

EMILY HENDERSON—A bold, well-formed, clear white flower. Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.

THE BRIDE—The flowers are practically the same as the Blanche Burpee, but the stems are more slender.

MRS. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN—Very large and perfect shaped flowers; white, striped with bright rose carmine.

PRINCESS OF WALES—Standard broad, flat, striped purple on nearly white ground; wings very large and lighter than standard.

MIXTURES OF SWEET PEAS

CHOICE MIXED—One of the most satisfactory ways of growing sweet peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by cross-fertilization, and if good varieties are planted, the result is sure to be satisfactory. Our Choice Mixture has no superior; it is not composed of refuse stocks, but contains the finest known American kinds.

ECKFORD'S HYBRIDS, MIXED—This is made up of the best of Eckford's large flowering sorts, carefully proportioned. As only Eckford's varieties are used in this mixture, some of our very best sorts are necessarily excluded; but it will give large, finely formed flowers in a great variety of beautiful colors.

PRICES ON SWEET PEAS.

NAMED VARIETIES—As above. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

FANCY MIXED—Made up by us from the above fifty-three varieties. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

FINEST MIXED—As grown in the field. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

ECKFORD'S HYBRIDS, MIXED—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

The Fancy Mixed that we make up from the fifty-three varieties, as described above, is something superb and charming, and will please the most fastidious.

GRASS AND FIELD SEED DEPARTMENT

OUR SEEDS ARE UP TO STANDARD OF THE PURE SEED LAW OF THE STATE

We do not deem it necessary to enter into an extended description of this branch of our business. In brief we only wish to say that at all seasons of the year we are prepared to furnish as choice a line of **GRASS SEEDS** and **FIELD SEEDS** as any market in the West. With our superior milling facilities we are prepared to reclean and grade all classes of seeds and put them on the market in the very best shape.

THERE ARE NO SEEDS OFFERED THAT ARE FREER FROM FOUL SEED THAN OURS. OUR PRICES WILL BE FOUND AS LOW AS ANY IN THE NORTHWEST.

Anything in the above line you have to offer, send us a good sized sample by mail and we will make you highest market price.

WE CARRY ALFALFA, ALSIKE, BUCKWHEAT, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, BROMUS INERMIS, CLOVER, SWEET CLOVER, DWARF ESSEX RAPE, LAWN GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS, RED TOP, RYE GRASS, SUNFLOWER, SPELTZ OR EMMER.

We Want to Buy anything in the above line you have to offer. Send us a good sized sample by mail and we will make you the highest market price.

CLOVERS AND GRASSES

The Clover and Grass Seed we handle are clean and free of all foul and obnoxious weed seed. We invite every one interested to call and inspect our stocks before buying elsewhere.

ALFALFA CLOVER—This grand Clover forage plant is now a success everywhere. Every farmer has either heard of or knows its worth and merit. The plant grows, thrives and does well on any of our rolling prairies or well-drained bottom lands. The vigorous roots searching for moisture sink deep into the ground, bringing to the surface the fertilizing materials stored in the earth for ages, leaving the land richer and better for succeeding crops than when it was first sown. Three crops are often cut in one season, and from ten to twelve tons of excellent hay is the annual reward. One bushel of 60 pounds will sow three acres. It should not be cropped or pastured the first year. Can be planted with a light nurse crop of

barley, speltz or wheat. The stock we handle is the very best of hardy northern-grown seed. We offer at present some choice Western-grown seed and import'd seed at prices ranging from \$8 to \$9 per bushel, subject to market changes.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER—This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of 15 pounds per acre; more is used on old soil than on new.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—The most hardy of all clovers. On rich, moist soil it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasture, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield. The heads are globular, fragrant and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, when used alone.



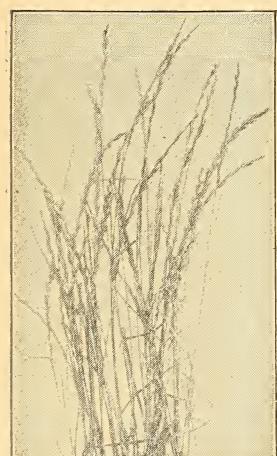
GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS (Continued)

BROMUS INERMIS (Awnless Brome Grass)—A hardy perennial, standing extremes of heat, cold and drouth better than any other of our cultivated grasses. Is especially adapted to the Northwest. It grows with great rapidity and produces heavy hay crops and luxuriant pastures. All kinds of stock eat it greedily, and the analysis made shows that it is exceedingly rich in flesh-forming ingredients. Sow about 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—The universal pasture grass of America and the finest lawn grass in the world is our own Kentucky Blue Grass. It starts like magic with the first smile of spring, and is a velvet of green until winter comes again. It can be sown on the wild prairie and will catch, but the best results are to be had by getting the seed well covered. The seed we offer comes directly from Kentucky in car lots and is fresh, clean and pure.

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (Meadow Fescue)—In just a few years this grass has come to the front like magic. This is due to the fact that it is a success everywhere on all kinds of land and never freezes out. It comes early in the spring, is green all summer and lasts until late autumn. It's a nutritious pasture and a valuable hay crop, too. It's a perennial. Two to three feet high, and heads out in June.

WHITE CLOVER—A small perennial variety, valuable for pasture and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, and can be grown anywhere. Can be used to great advantage in pasturing mixtures. Sow in spring, at the rate of eight to ten



Red Top

pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount.

RED TOP—This grass is especially suited to low, wet, spouty lands; is, in fact, the only grass which is a real success on such soil. It stands our northern winters, can be sown on wet land without cultivation, and will catch. Into the wet soil it spreads its network of roots, tames the land and in a few years makes a deep substantial sod.

GERMAN MILLET—Of all the different kinds of grass and forage plants raised for either hay or pasture, Millet is the most widely known and extensively used. If drouths wither and rain and floods drown out and destroy the early planted fields of grain, Millet is the farmer's next resort. The Pure German Millet, of all the well-known kinds, is by far the most valuable. This well-known sort reaches the acme of perfection in the more southern states and it is a fact that when the southern grown seed is planted in the north it produces a taller stalk and heavier growth of foliage than can possibly be raised from our own northern-grown seed. It is the judgment of those who have tried the seed from both sections side by side, the planter had better pay \$2.00 per bushel for pure, southern-grown German Millet than to have the other as a gift.

SORGHUM (Sugar Cane for Fodder)—The greatest of all forage and fodder plants. It will yield two crops of fodder and a good fall pasture in one season. Roots deep into the subsoil and stands the drouths that often destroy other crops. As a rough provender it is unsurpassed. Sow one to two bushels per acre.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—This grass, though but an annual in this climate, produces such great results that in a very short time after the seed is sown it makes as fine a pasture as other grasses of long standing. It grows about two to three feet high. The leaves are very dark green with a rich tint to the blade. It makes a pasture quick as oats, wheat, barley or rye would, and being a grass is of far greater value. It makes a splendid winter pasture if left to cure on the ground.

ORCHARD GRASS—This grass does well everywhere, and for hay can be cut much earlier than timothy. Succeeds the best of all grasses in timbered lands or orchards. Sow one to two bushels per acre.

TIMOTHY—This well-known grass is the best of all grasses for hay. Succeeds very well on all kinds of soil, but is well adapted to moderately moist land.



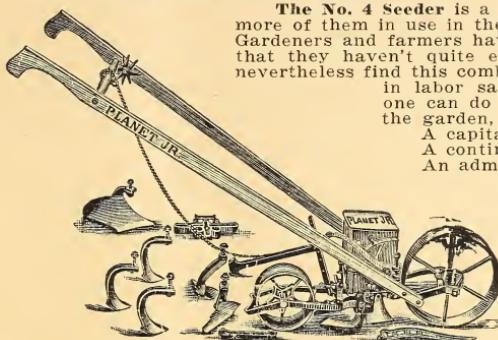
Italian Rye Grass



PLANET JR. NO. 4 COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Steel driving wheel. Weight, complete, 50 lbs. Equipment: One pair of 6-inch hoes, three cultivator teeth, one garden plow, all oil tempered. One leaf guard, one marker.

PRICES—Seeder only, \$17.00; complete, \$21.50.
No. 4D, as a seeder only, weight 40 lbs.



The No. 4 Seeder is a special favorite; there are doubtless more of them in use in the world than any other seeder made. Gardeners and farmers having only a family garden who fear that they haven't quite enough work for a drill to do will nevertheless find this combined tool will quickly pay for itself in labor saving and increased crops. With it one can do all the hoeing and general work in the garden, for it combines in one machine:

A capital hill-dropping seeder.
A continuous row seeder.
An admirable single wheel hoe.

A splendid single wheel cultivator.

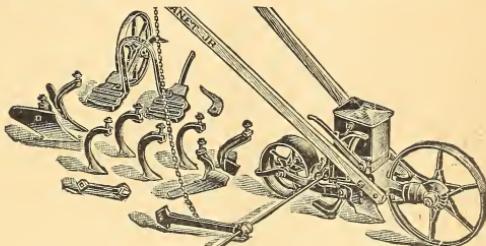
An excellent furrower.
A rapid and efficient wheel garden plow.

PLANET JR. No. 25

Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultiva- tor and Plow.

The new combined Garden Planter No. 25 is the latest improved and most complete tool of its kind. It is wholly without a rival in its line. It is thoroughly substantial and accurate in planting all kinds of seeds, either in hills or drilling. By detaching planting apparatus it makes a double wheel hoe, a cultivator or plow; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wheels. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Weight packed, 59 pounds. It combines in a most practical way the Planet Jr. No. 4 Drill and No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.

Equipment: One pair of six-inch hoes, two pairs of cultivator teeth, two plows, two leaf guards. Price \$26.00.



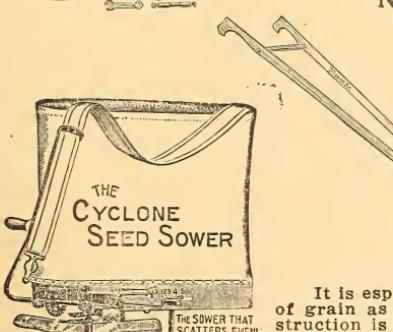
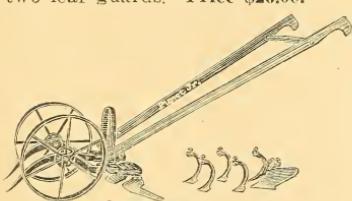
No. 12 PLANET JR. SINGLE AND DOUBLE WHEEL HOE

The most complete Wheel Hoe on the market. Equipment consists of: One Pair of 6-in. Hoes; Four Steel Cultivator Teeth; One Pair of Plows; Two Leaf Lifters. With it one can do all the necessary plowing, hillling, cultivating, etc., in the garden. It is also largely used by market gardeners, seedmen, etc. Price \$13.00.

No. 18 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL

A standard Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, with One Pair of 6-in. Hoes—the most useful cultivating attachments—and all that is desired by many. Cultivator teeth, plows, rakes, disc hoes, and many other attachments can be added to this equipment at any time. See these attachments

on Page 30 of the Planet Jr. 72-Page Catalogue. There is a copy waiting for you. Price \$7.60.



CYCLONE SEEDER

It is especially designed for distributing evenly all kinds of grain as well as every variety of grass seed. The construction is simple, strong and practical. Price, \$2.25. Prices subject to change without notice.

FARMOGERM

SEED INOCULATIVE

makes Big Crops—Better Soil.

Every time you plant any kind of field or garden beans, peas, clover, alfalfa, peanuts or vetch, inoculate the seed with this culture of nitrogen. Unless your soil is unfavorable, having the proper bacteria on your seed often means an increase of 50% to 100% in the crop, an even stand, and great numbers of nodules on roots which deposit in your soil nitrogen fertilizer (nitrates) worth \$20 to \$30 an acre as fertilizer for grain, cotton, tobacco, fruit or other crops grown on the land afterwards. No one can afford not to inoculate.

PURE CULTURES—INEXPENSIVE—EASY TO USE

Not only is it important that you inoculate your seed but it is just as important that you use a dependable inoculant. Of the several brands on the market this is the best, and price is reasonable. It is in special bottles, with exclusive patented ventilating stopper which insures long life to the bacteria, put up for us in laboratories that specialize on preparing these cultures, many thousands of acres are used annually in this and foreign countries and we strongly recommend it.

A PURE CULTURE FOR EVERY CROP

When you order please specify kind of seed you wish to treat, because we have a pure strain of bacteria for each of the following: Alfalfa, Crimson, Sweet, White,



Nodules Like These Are
Worth \$30 an Acre.

Alsike, Hubam, Lespedeza, Japan, Bur and other clovers; Soy, Velvet, Lima and all beans; Cow Peas, Sweet Peas, Beggar Weed, Sesbania, Peanuts, Vetch, etc.

Pour on seed, plant in usual way. Prices, postpaid, 12-Acre Size \$9.00, 3-A \$2.50, 1-A \$1.00. Special garden ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre) size that will inoculate 15 lbs. Peas, Beans or Sweet Peas, 50c. If you do light seeding, estimate your requirements on this basis: The one-acre unit will inoculate: clovers, 15 lbs.; alfalfa, 20 lbs.; Canada field peas, 100 lbs.; vetch, 60 lbs.; soy beans, 75 lbs. The other sizes in proportion. When ordering, specify the crop to be inoculated. Complete directions with each bottle.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

The Complete Milk-Equal

Just the thing to raise your calves right from birth.

Then sell your milk and get the benefit of the high creamery prices.

No more scouring calves.

It is absolutely the only milk-substitute that contains all the elements necessary for rapid and healthy growth, and the only calf meal that is thoroughly cooked and prepared for digestion. Will push calves forward better and quicker than any other food.



"Good to the last drop"

Sold in 100, 50 and 25 pound bags

100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Complete Milk-Substitute

From Sow to Pasture

Wean your little pigs easily, safely and cheaply on

Blatchford's Pig Meal

From Pig-hood to Pork-age it gives big bone and solid flesh. Prevents loss of growth and vitality during the critical weaning period, and always

makes the runts catch up.



Sold in 100, 50 and 25 lb. bags

Blatchford's "Fill the Basket" Egg Mash

fed to your pullets when three months old, will make early layers and keep them in perfect health. Does not force or fatten. Feed it to all your hens.



Make your
egg profits
sure



Sold in 100 and 25 lb. bags

BLATCHFORD'S MILK MASH

Saves Your Baby Chicks and Ducklings

Contains just the right combination of milk, milk-substitutes, meat and grains necessary for the best results.



2 1/4 pounds
at 8 weeks!

Prevents bowel trouble, leg weakness and white diarrhea. It should be every chick's first feed! It carries them safely through the dangerous first three months. Raises 95% of every hatch!

Five pounds per chick will do it.

Grows—Matures—Fattens

Sold in 100 and 25 pound bags and in 4 pound trial cartons



NOTE: Larger and quicker profits to the farmers, stock-raisers and poultrymen are the real reasons for the success of the Blatchford Milk-Substitutes. Satisfied customers have been the cause of the steady annual increase in the Blatchford business for over thirty-five years in the United States.

We sell and recommend all of the Blatchford products, including special milk-substitutes for colts and for lambs. Write for prices.

RELIABLE SEEDS

1924



SIOUX CITY SEED CO.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA